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nearly all writers upon this subject, the propensity to see Phallic emblems symbolized everywhere and in everything. His work on the whole is earnest and respectable, but shows few traces of the scholarship really required to treat this subject critically and well.

Psychologie de L'Instinct Sexuel, par LE DR. JOANNY ROUX. Paris, 1899. pp. 96.

This is the best little compend on this great subject that we have seen, and is written with the wide knowledge of the best literature. The first chapter on the basis of sexual need leads up to the conclusion that this takes its rise in every part of the organism, and its exciting cause is similar to that of the desire for food. The second chapter discusses the nervous centres of this function and its relations successively with olfactory, visual, auditory, tactile and gustatory sensations. The third chapter discusses choice, from the lowest animals up to man, with the usual account of the theories of Schopenhauer and Hartmann. The fourth part treats of the higher forms of love, the role of intellectual, moral and emotional qualities, and the evolution of the affectional nature.

Degeneracy: Its Causes, Signs and Results, by Eugene S. Talbot, M. D. London, 1898. pp. 372.

The author is a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and presents here the results of twenty years of labor in a limited medical department of biology. He writes especially for educators and parents, and avoids laying stress on any one cause of degeneracy, nor will he venture to rigidly distinguish abnormality from disease or atavism from arrested development. He considers the stigmata of heredity, consanguineous and neurotic intermarriages, intermixture of races, toxic agents, the school strain, degenerate cranium, nose, face, eye, ear, teeth, and jaw, reversion, mental and moral degeneracy, and illustrates his work with 117 interesting and mostly new cuts. The author is bold, original and suggestive, and his work is a contribution of real and indeed great value, more so on the whole than anything that has yet appeared in this country.

Evolution Individuelle Hérité, par FELIX LE DANTEC. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 306.

This is a theory of quantitative variation, and considers the subject under three general heads: I. The monoplastids, both sissipare and those with so-called cyclic evolution. II. The polyplastids, first from the standpoint of their individual evolution, and second from that of heredity. III. He discusses certain facts and theories connected with heredity such as embryogenic acceleration; Cope's diplogensis; Delage's theory of actual causes; with a final chapter on teleology.

Beiträge zur Physiologie des Centralnervensystems, von MAX VERWORN. Jena, 1898. pp. 92.

This first part of a more comprehensive work of the above title is not the so-called hypnosis of animals. The author first describes with some detail the phenomena in birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibia, fish and crabs, with the attempted explanation of Circher, Zeemack, Preyer, Huebel and others; and then characterizes the chief phenomena in man with the theory of the biotomic process which he assumes in neurons. The characteristic posture of hypnotized animals he holds is due to a corrective reflex which requires the muscles involved to remain in tonic contraction, and is the same if the cerebrum is removed. It is all simply the inhibition of voluntary activities that we always observe when strong sensory impressions are intense.